

DUNBAR'S CRIME.

A Criminal's Imposition Upon the Methodist Ministry.

THE STORY OF TWO ELOPMENTS.

The Double Life of a Villain Who Deserved Two Wives, and Was Living with the Third.

Oxford, Ga., April 12.—(Special)—The sudden flight of a Methodist minister and his alleged wife.

A telegraphic summons from Bishop At-ticus G. Haygood, of California, to the Rev. Warren Candler, president of Emory college.

The search of the police authorities in New York for the fugitive couple.

Such, brief, is the story of a remarkable news sensation about which Emory college and the surrounding neighborhood are talking, and the story of which is told below:

Some weeks ago, Rev. Edgar Dunbar and wife, from the California conference, came here to see their son, who entered Emory college last fall. The preacher came, bearing with him ministerial credentials, and was received with kindness and hospitality by the good people of Oxford. While here, Dr. Candler extended to Rev. Mr. Dunbar the courtesies of the pulpit, and he preached to the Oxford congregation, and made quite a favorable impression upon the audience.

No one knew that, while here, he was a fugitive from the laws of church and state.

The couple claimed to be on their way to New York, Dunbar himself pretending to be going there to carry his wife for medical treatment. After spending a few very pleasant days here, no one thought anything of their leaving for New York. Before they reached the metropolis, damaging information was received here to the effect that this couple were fleeing from the church authorities of southern California, who charged them with illegally living together.

Every one was astounded to hear such reports of the preacher and his wife. Everybody here had every reason to believe him a true minister of the gospel. But he was a man who stole the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in.

For twenty years he has lived this life, and with his guilty hands has touched the holiest of things, and none lamented him more than he.

The story will read like fiction and romance rather than a reality.

It is a remarkable case of desertion, elopement, hidden identity and suffering that covers a period of more than twenty years.

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He was a man of great energy and hard-working, and industrious, and has accumulated some property through his labor.

Workingmen and the Sabbath.

Editor Constitution—I desire to comment on your editorial concerning Sabbath observance in a Christian city. You are right when you say working people do not want Sunday amusements.

The people who clamor for Sunday amusements in the name of the poor had probably in a rather sorry fellow who, some eighteen hundred years ago, complained that his lord should not be sold and given to the poor. One of his acquaintances said of his murmur: "This he said not that he cared for the poor but because this is the person who charges him with the offense, and it was under a warrant to which said attorney had it written next to his name."

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MR. KONTZ GETS IT.

He Was the Highest Bidder and Got the Plum.

THE HOOK AND LADDER HOUSE SOLD.

A Historic Old Building Sold—Other Real Estate News of Yesterday.

Mr. A. L. Kontz gets the hook and ladder house property for \$22,050.

And everybody says he has made a mighty good trade."

And yet, the property was well sold, for the price paid shows a wonderfully large increase in the valuation over what it was several years ago.

The auction took place at 11 o'clock yesterday, and was largely attended. The crowds gathered some time before the sale was to take place, and everybody was talking enthusiastically about the sale—how it would probably go, what it was worth, and so forth.

The building has a frontage of only twenty-five feet. It runs back sixty feet. It is a three-story building, and is in a very desirable location, being on Broad street, next to the bridge.

When Colonel G. W. Adair took the auctioneer's box there stood before him a large gathering, fairly representing the business men of Atlanta.

Among them present were Captains J. W. English, Messrs. Reinhardt, Stephens, Shropshire, Tyler, Col. A. L. Kutz, J. W. Culpepper, R. J. Lowry and dozens of other prominent citizens.

The auctioneer looked around and finally began to tell the history of the lot. He told how it once was a horse lot; then, when Broad street was opened up, it was a part of the old market.

The city of Atlanta paid the old volunteer fire company \$10,000 for the lot in 1882.

In 1888 the lot adjoining it, the same size and same character of building, was sold to Mr. W. D. Grant for \$12,000.

"How much do I hear for this property?" screamed Colonel Adair, looking around for a bid.

"Twelve thousand dollars," said somebody.

"Good gracious! Do you think you can get it for a song?" shouted several bidders.

"Twelve thousand dollars," said Mr. G. W. Adair.

Everybody went \$22,000.

Finally, Mr. G. W. Adair and Mr. Kontz added \$50 and got the plum.

The terms are one-third cash in one and two years at 7 per cent interest.

The property is exempt from city taxes until the year 1893, the city reserving the right to occupy it until the 1st of next January.

Mr. Kontz says he represented nobody and bought the property for himself alone. When asked what he would do with it, he said he didn't know yet, and then added in a suggestive way: "It would make a mighty good bank building, don't you think?"

Humphries Street Sales.

Some sales took place on Humphries street yesterday, conducted by Colonel A. D. Adair. They were as follows:

Six-room house, 43x100, corner Humphries and Hightower streets, sold to E. M. Chapman for \$1,625.

Six-room house, 38x100, on Humphries, adjoining above, sold to S. R. Regenbogen for \$1,300.

Five-room house, 39x100, No. 25 Humphries, sold to D. Morrison for \$1,275.

Vacant lot, Hightower, 23x120, sold to R. H. Platt for \$467.

The Hendrix Sale Postponed.

Hendrix sale in West End was postponed.

There is some valuable property in the way for sale and when the sale does take place somebody will have a chance to get some superior bargains.

THE GLASS COMPANY WINS.

An Interesting Point Settled in the Trial of This Case.

The case of the Atlanta Glass Company against the Niagara Insurance Company ended in favor of the plaintiff in the upper court.

The Atlanta Glass Company sued the insurance company for \$9,963.30, the value of an insurance held in that company.

The question at issue was: Can an insurance agent sue?

Mr. Mark Berry wrote the policy as the company's agent, and when the glass works were first burned the policy was presented to the insurance company.

The company denied that it had already notified its agent that the policy was canceled. The glass company was not notified, however.

The question was whether the glass company a

right to sue for the full amount of the policy, with interest.

N. T. & A. Hammond represented the insurance company, and Mr. E. W. Martin and D. Brewster & Howell represented the glass company.

THE PRIDE OF THE COUNTY.

That's What the New Boulevard to the Reservoir Will Be.

Work has begun on the new driveway to the water reservoir.

Early Monday morning over one hundred county convicts began the work. They began at State street, under the superintendence of Captain W. L. Dugdale.

The work will be pushed with the utmost rapidity, and before May 1st the new boulevard will be completed.

It will be a beauty—the pride of the county and city.

There will be a meeting of the city assessors this morning to condemn some property just inside the city limits, which is on the line of the new driveway.

THE ALLIANCE EXCHANGE IN COURT.

A Suit Arising Out of a Cotton Bagging Company Being Tried.

Colonel W. L. Peck is in Dalton attending the trial of an important case in which the state alliance is interested to the extent of \$5,000.

The case is the suit of the alliance exchange against the Crown cotton mills of Dalton.

The exchange advanced \$5,000 to this mill about four years ago in new cotton bagging for the exchange to sell the exchange. The bagging did not suit and was refused by the exchange. The mills refused to refund the \$5,000 to the exchange and suit was brought to recover it.

The great reason for the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in its positive merits. It is used where other preparations fail.

Are as small as homeopathic pellets, and as easy to take as sugar. Everybody likes them, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Skill and Knowledge.

essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the Company to make the Company's remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceived, achieve a great success in the reputation of to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

Indigestion! Miserable! Take Beecham's Pill.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Feeding relieves the child from pain. 26c bottle.

Many Persons are broken

up from a fever or household cares.

Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile and cures malarial. Get the genuine.

Violent cathartics and patent pills are rapidly being supplanted by Beele Beans and Beele Beans Small; the last adapted to the young and delicate.

Cleveland vs. Hill.

It is doubtful who will be nominated, but there is no doubt about the Atlanta Straw Hat Manufacturing Company being ready to take your old hat and make it neat, pretty and stylish at lowest possible price. Give us a chance, Atlanta Straw Hat Manufacturing Company, 169 1/2 Marietta street.



The Tariff
Has not raised the price on
Blackwell's Bull Durham
Smoking Tobacco.

There are many other brands, each represented by some interested person to be "just as good as the BULL DURHAM." They are not; but like all counterfeits, they each lack the peculiar and attractive qualities of the genuine.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.
DURHAM, N.C.

We attach this tag to every bag of BULL DURHAM for the protection of the smoker.



Equitable Life Assurance Society
OF THE UNITED STATES,
JANUARY 1, 1892.

ASSETS, \$136,198,518 33

Liabilities, including the Reserve on all existing Policies (4 per cent standard) and special Reserve, toward the establishment of a 3 1/2 per cent valuation, of \$1,500,000

109,905,537 82

26,292,980 56

39,954,943 85

233,118,331 00

84,894,557 00

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ATLANTA, GA., April 13, 1892.

Silver and the People.

The esteemed Augusta Chronicle makes no bones of disposing of the whole silver question in a paragraph, yet we wonder if our contemporary can be permanently satisfied with its disposal of the matter, or even with the terms of it. The Chronicle, after declaring that "the clamor about the benefits of free silver coinage is the most absurd," goes on to say:

"The silver in the world was coined into silver dollars, and nothing else could not get one of them without a just equivalent. In exchanging six-cent cotton for a depreciated sixty-seven-cent silver dollar, he would be robbed out of just 33 cents, provided he sent his silver to England to buy goods in that country. The silver dollar of today is inferior to the silver dollar of yesterday in the amount of silver in it. The stamp of the government makes it worth 100 cents. But under the law, as it stands, the government, rather the people, makes the difference of 33 cents. Under the Bland bill, the silver miners, and not the people, will be benefited by free silver."

The first statement which our contemporary makes is equivalent to an indirect declaration that the volume of currency in circulation has no material bearing on the prosperity of individuals. It is intended to mean that the condition of the farmers at this time is precisely what it would be, so far as money is concerned, and it is safe to say that everything needed

is coined and put into circulation here.

Superficial as the remark of our contemporary is, it touches on a matter at once large and important. We presume that not even the blindest advocate of free coinage ever entertained the idea that the measure would benefit individuals, merely as individuals, or would enable them to get money without a just equivalent. Nevertheless, the fact remains that a large addition to the currency would benefit every individual in this country, except that large class of individuals which has no money to lend.

This is the position of one of the influences which control the newspapers of the South. It is not able at a glance (as we have seen) to comprehend a democratic house of representatives. It will tell you that there is more than enough money in the country, and they have the figures to show for it. Their figures are fluent enough, however, to stand on both sides of the question. They show to a careful observer that the money for which they stand is not in circulation, but is gathered together in the strongholds of the money power, where it is ready to be loaned on call, and to be called in whenever there is a flutter in the market. There is no sign of stagnation where the speculators carry on their gentlemanly game of robbing and fleecing. There is no lack of funds in Wall street, and wherever there is, the clearing house has the power to issue credit certificates in amounts sufficient to tide over the breakers. Millions of these certificates were issued in 1890 in order to enable Wall street to weather the wave that rolled across the financial sea when Baring Brothers fell into the puddle.

The whole truth of the matter is that the financiers, bankers and speculators of the north and east have as much money as they want. The volume of currency is amply sufficient for their needs. They are always able to lay their hands on enough to meet the ordinary demands of speculation or the average necessities of business. They cannot understand the demands of the people, they cannot appreciate the revolution which the abnormal condition of finances is bringing about. The money of the country flies to the money centers of the north and east and stays there. In that quarter everything is serene. The snug banker rubs his hands together gleefully; the speculator counts his gains; the business man is happy with his profits. Why should anybody talk about increasing the volume of currency? We shall not present the reverse of this picture. Every reader of The Constitution, every farmer, every community in the south is familiar with it—the dearth of money and the stagnation of business.

On its face, the declaration of The Augusta Chronicle, that the farmers cannot get a dollar without a just equivalent, is true. But it is not an argument against the free coinage of silver or against the financial relief which the farmers are demanding. The congestion of money in the centers of speculation has taken it out of circulation in these sections where it is most needed. Who can calculate the loss that has occurred in the waste of labor? Money is necessary to its utilization. The panic of 1873, following the demonetization of silver, put in motion an army of tramps which has been marching up and down the country ever since. In the south and in the west enterprise is at a standstill. Money that can find a pleasant and a profitable field of investment in loans on call, is not likely to engage in the ordinary enterprises of the day. Men of energy, who are ready to engage in new industrial movements or to reorganize old ones, find it impossible to secure loans on long time, so that there is not only a waste of organizing energy, but an inexcusable waste of labor power. This great waste has its reaction on every business and every interest. It touches the farmers with such an emphatic finger that they have begun to investigate the matter for themselves.

A country may be Russified without the aid of bayonets. When the homes of our toilers are at the mercy of a few ph

on a matter that has stumped (as it were) the ablest scientific minds. Value itself is a problem that is not yet satisfactorily settled. But what is intrinsic value? Take away the use of gold as a money metal, and what would be the intrinsic value? These questions cannot be discussed in an off-hand way. Before we begin to compare the intrinsic value of silver with the intrinsic value of gold, let us put the two metals on an equality before the law. In other words, let silver be given the right of way at the mints as gold is, and then see whether the difference is worth discussing.

Our contemporary alludes incidentally to the price of cotton. If the editor will take a tabulated statement of the price of silver since 1873 and compare it with the price of cotton, he will have before him the results of a most interesting phenomenon. He will see that the fluctuations of the two commodities run together as though they were swung together on the same wire. And they are swing on the same wire. The price of cotton is ruled by the price of bullion silver—a fact that was pointed out several years ago by Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury, under Mr. Cleveland. Bullion silver worth 67 cents in New York is worth the equivalent of a dollar at the mints of India. It will buy a dollar's worth of Indian cotton. For this reason the southern farmer is compelled to sell a dollar's worth of cotton for 67 cents, or for whatever 412 1/2 grains of bullion are worth in London. It would take The Chronicle's breath away to calculate the amount the American cotton and wheat growers have lost since the demonetization of silver in 1873.

Atlanta, GA., April 13, 1892.

Atlanta Good Work.

The good people of Atlanta need no urging to do their duty when it is in their power to help the victims of poverty and misfortune.

Therapeutic of illness and need in a section just out side of the city limits met prompt response from the people yesterday.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Bright's disease sometimes kills very suddenly and unexpectedly. General Charles W. Field, who died in Washington the other night, at a 6 o'clock dinner, smoked a cigar and conversed with his son, without suspecting that he was so ill. Two hours later he was taken ill, and before midnight he was dead. The general was a victim of Bright's disease, but until the night of his death there was nothing to indicate the fact that he was in the last stages of the malady.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Ryland, of New York, says a free thought was won by the day, that men no longer stand in awe of the pulpit, and that a wave of demoralization is rolling over the land.

Miss E. D. E. N. Southworth is seventy-two years old, and is still writing. She has written sixty novels, and has been an active novelist forty-eight years. Her books have been translated into French, German and Spanish.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Tallapoosa Dispatch.

The Tallapoosa Dispatch is one of the big enterprises of that thriving, progressive town. It is now published daily and weekly. The daily was started some time ago, and at once proved a success. Both papers receive a splendid patronage. Mr. H. J. O'Shields, editor of the Dispatch, is a man who yields a bright pen. He is devoting all his energies to the upbuilding of the town and county, and his efforts in that direction are heartily seconded and aided.

Mr. C. R. Chance for Rich Men.

Mr. C. R. Chance for Rich Men. Mr. English novelist, has applied to the British government for a pension, her books failing to yield her a support, notwithstanding their popularity and her active labors during the past twenty-five or thirty years.

Almost simultaneously comes the intelligence that Charles Gayarre, the accomplished historian and litterateur of Louisiana, is so destitute that an effort is being made in New Orleans to make his last days comfortable.

Now, Mrs. Riddell enjoys the advantage of living in a country whose government pensions deserve literary workers. Gayarre lives in a country where the most useful and brilliant services to literature go unrewarded if the author fails to make a profit from the sale of his writings.

Our government is not likely to give pensions to writers, but the rich men who give so many millions to colleges, libraries, parks, etc., might very easily organize a society with a fund to be used for the relief of such men as Gayarre.

There are societies for the relief of ministers, unfortunate merchants, actors and various classes of people. Literary men and women deserve a similar recognition. The writer whose work instructs, entertains or elevates a nation is entitled to something more than the small sums he gets from his publishers. His countrymen owe him a living. His time and his talents have been given to them and to future generations, and if he has been too busy with his work or too unfortunate to accumulate a little money for his old age, the philanthropists who are spending fortunes on colleges, libraries, monuments and such matters should take care of the toilers to whom our language, literature and civilization owe so much.

OUR RULERS AND OWNERS.

The Boston Globe thus summarizes a famous article in The Forum:

An analysis of the late census returns concerning the states of Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Tennessee, shows the following returns of mortgages in the order of the states mentioned:

On Lots. Totals. \$ 28,762,387 \$ 30,927,083
 On Farms. 2,205,663 2,308,526
 Illinois 2,205,663 2,308,526
 Indiana 149,437,144 159,774,171
 Iowa 50,317,021 52,000,000
 Kansas 174,720,071 184,146,823
 Tennessee 23,996,252 24,421,366

\$34,653,858 \$372,015,663 \$906,669,526

Following is the annual interest account of the protected classes:

On Lots. Totals. \$ 3,145,261
 Illinois 25,717,461
 Indiana 1,000,000
 Iowa 21,018,648
 Kansas 2,423,234

\$87,055,620

This appears that the mortgage indebtedness upon these five agricultural states amounts to one-third of their entire assessed valuation. The state of Kansas, was an assessed valuation of real and personal property amounting to \$243,146,820, of which \$174,720,071 is upon her farms. Iowa of which \$149,437,144 is upon her farms.

The mortgage is on the increase. The states of our neighbors increased from 738,500 in 1882 to 923,467 in 1890, while the west enterprise is at a standstill. Money that can find a pleasant and a profitable field of investment in loans on call, is not likely to engage in the ordinary enterprises of the day. Men of energy, who are ready to engage in new industrial movements or to reorganize old ones, find it impossible to secure loans on long time, so that there is not only a waste of organizing energy, but an inexcusable waste of labor power. This great waste has its reaction on every business and every interest. It touches the farmers with such an emphatic finger that they have begun to investigate the matter for themselves.

The Albany Herald says there is something about the race between Judge Guerry and Mr. Stevens, in Terrell county, that is "hard to understand," and adds:

"Judge Guerry is certainly the able man in the race, and elsewhere where he is well known. Yet Mr. Stevens ran over three hundred votes ahead of him in the primary election, and the result of the election was that he was elected. The reason is that Stevens' friends, and has not been denied, if a majority of the democratic voters of Terrell county were disengaged we could read-

to the masses will be as helpless and as wretched as the hopeless millions of Russians who curse the great white czar and pray for death!

Quay is willing to pay Blaine's doctor's bill if the secretary will consent to run.

It is thought that the Cleveland boom in New York was pulled before it was entirely

Larry Godkin offered a policeman \$5 to go away and let him alone the other day. Think of Larry as a would-be briber.

If the states that give their electoral votes to the republicans propose to rule the democratic convention, there is no doubt the experience of 1888 will be repeated on a larger and more serious scale.

Now that Mr. Harrison has repudiated Quay, he should turn his attention to Raam.

Pennsylvania will choose Cleveland delegates to Chicago. But how many electoral votes will Pennsylvania give to the democratic party next November?

Uncle Pulitzer's foray in Rhode Island doesn't seem to be appreciated. This is not as it should be. Uncle Pulitzer undoubtedly meant well.

A old dyed-in-the-wool democrat arose in the Massachusetts convention and asked if Hill was on trial there, and if so, what was he to be tried for? This created great applause, and Pat Collins, who is not much of a Cleveland man, said that any division in the convention would be unjust to Governor Russell. This smoothed things over.

Speaker Sheehan laughed the other day when a reporter asked him if things were looking bad for Hill in New York. Mr. Sheehan also remarked that he thought the convention of bolters would not be held in May.

Uncle Pulitzer says the next president must be a democrat. In that case Uncle Pulitzer should whirl in and support a man who can be elected. Uncle Pulitzer will find this an easy way out of the muddle he is getting into.

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IT MAY GROW WARM.

The Peachtree Paving and the Car Franchise
BEFORE THE COUNCIL MONDAY.
The Reports of the Committee Will Probably Be Amended—The Peachtree Car Line.

That Peachtree paving and car line grant hasn't seen its conclusion yet. And there will be some lively times before that conclusion comes, too. The general council will have a big round-up over it next Monday, and just now it looks like a great amount of oratory and a big measure of reasoning and one question alone will deprive the body of an opportunity to do much other business. The paving question has been before the council for many weeks, and in the history of Atlanta, that street committee has never given either, harder or more diligent a search than those that are asking the improvement of Peachtree. Many of the residents wanted asphalt and many opposed it. Time and again the matter was brought before the council, while the paving was yet in the hands of the committee. Patiently and diligently the committee investigated and prepared two ordinances. One of these called for asphalt on Peachtree, while the other provided cubes. But before the committee was ready to report the council decided to refer the entire matter to the finance committee.

This was a great relief to Mr. Sawtell and his associates of the street committee.

All the petitions, resolutions and the two ordinances were pinned together and transferred to the finance committee where they now rest.

Since that time the mayor and the general council went to Chattanooga and made a careful inspection of the street paving in that city. Chattanooga's paving is, beyond a doubt, among the best in the south and the Atlantians came away well pleased with what they had seen.

But Atlanta's councilmen are always conservative.

While recognizing the right of many to ask for asphalt, they did not forget the rights of others who wanted cubes.

So something of a compromise was thrown out.

That was for cubes from Ellis street to Baker and for asphalt from Baker on to Pine. Of course it wasn't a full and complete settlement of the matter but many interested were hopeful that it would prove a satisfactory end to all parties.

But it may not.

When the council meets next Monday, Mr. Holbrook, the senior member from the sixth ward, will have a resolution ready providing for sheet asphalt on Peachtree from Ellis street to the city limits.

"That resolution is all right," Holbrook, "will go further than any ordinance now prepared. It will take the work beyond Pine street to the city limits."

"But where will you get the money?"

"Oh, it'll take two or three years. This council can pay what we have and the next will balance it."

"But our council can't bind another."

"That's what the charter says," replied Mr. Holbrook. Then, with a sly wink, he added:

"We have been building the Forsyth bridge for two years, and ain't through. If we can't carry the financial load to another, why can't we carry the asphalt on Peachtree over? I don't see any difference."

The Street Railroad.

To secure electricity on Peachtree street, the Consolidated people and the many who wanted electricity had a hard fight. And when the electric company makes its report granting that right next Monday, there may be a controversy.

There are many on the street who are opposed to double tracks, and many who don't want any electric track at all; but a good majority of the frontage is for the electric.

Among the strongest opponents are Bunker Berry of Newnan, who recently purchased a lot on Peachtree, at the corner of Cain, upon which he proposed to build a fine home. Yesterday Mr. Berry wrote, it is double track, with electric car. "I'll sell for \$5,000 less than it cost me."

There are a great many people who would jump at the chance to get Mr. Berry's property at that figure, especially in view of the increase in values which they think he would be able to command if he sold his facilities. The solution of the question may be reached by granting the company double tracks up Peachtree to Baker street. Then a single track out West Peachtree to Fifth street, along Fifth street to Peachtree and back to Peachtree junction.

RELEASING THEIR WANTS.

Meeting Yesterday Morning. Relief Organization to Be Permanent.

good people interested in the work rendering relief to those who may need it, but the Education ministry is a very laudable meeting at the First Baptist church yesterday morning at 9 a.m. Dr. Hawthorne presided, and the ladies and gentlemen present organized a relief committee. Those appointed to serve on it were:

Mr. Theodore W. Tilton, of the First Presbyterian church; Mrs. J. D. Estes, First Baptist; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Nease, Trinity Methodist; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Baker; Mrs. D. W. Thayer, First Presbyterian; Mrs. Stephenson, Central Presbyterian; Mrs. Walker Dunstan, Second Baptist; Mrs. M. M. Welch, Second Baptist; Miss Mattie Morris, First Baptist; Mrs. J. A. Hammond, Second Baptist; Mrs. Paul Romare, St. Philip's; Mrs. T. B. Cobb, St. Luke's Episcopal; Mrs. H. G. Gavan, Church of the Immaculate Conception; Mr. A. M. Clegg, First Street Mission; Mrs. D. B. Standiford, Church of the Redeemer; Mrs. J. M. Cochran, First Baptist; Mrs. J. M. Green, First Baptist, and Mr. O. V. Neal, Fifth Baptist.

There were many others present, but owing to the crowded room their names could not be mentioned. The election was held at the church, and Mr. T. M. Barna was elected president. He then appointed Mrs. Stephenson secretary, and Mr. H. C. Calhoun, treasurer.

The Misses Barna stated that all in the room who felt like contributing anything to the fund would hand it to the secretary.

Colonel W. A. Brantingham, of Madison, was at the church yesterday. He is being talked of as a candidate for congressman from the eighth district, and while he declines to say he is in the race outright, yet he will doubtless be urged into it before the campaign begins really warm.

Mr. F. C. Davis, of Covington, was in the city yesterday. He is one of the most prominent citizens and is being mentioned prominently in connection with the office of commissioner of agriculture.

Last night the Hebrews began their observance of Passover. For eight days they will eat the unleavened bread prescribed in the Bible. Services were held last evening at the synagogue, beginning at 8 o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rabbi Reisch. The holiday is one of the most important of those observed by the Hebrews.

Saturday morning in chambers Judge Marshal J. Clarke appointed Mr. C. A. Howell permanent receiver of the Southern cotton mills on the application of Hines, Shabrick & Feider, attorneys for Haines et al.

Judge Marshall Clark will hold court in Meridale county this week. He left yesterday, so there will be no session of the superior court held.

Professor Warner entertained a large audience at the Young Men's Christian Association hall last night with his critical analysis of Poe's "Kaven." Tonight he will give readings and imitations at the same place.

There will be a meeting of the Zouaves tonight for the purpose of electing a captain, a second lieutenant and a second junior lieutenant. Mr. Jack B. Stewart will be elected captain. Mr. Jack B. Stewart second lieutenant, and Mr. J. E. Robinson second junior lieutenant. There is talk of a banquet after the election, to be given by the newly elected officers to the members of the company.

Pain in the side nearly always comes from a disordered liver and promptly relieved by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this.

The situation at the mills is by no means as bad as it was painted in the publication on Monday evening, which was nothing but an exaggeration and those who are ill themselves, pay no object to what they term newspaper notoriety less the needy cases reported by the Haves. The ladies of his church, there is no such terrible affair as pictured. The wants of the sick have been gratified and there seems now, thanks to the good people who have acted so nobly, no suffering.

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SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Annie Stephens is writing as many friends in the Crescent City by her charming originality and witty conversation as she has in Georgia. The following notice is from The Daily States, of New Orleans:

"Very happy event occurred at the French opera house in New Orleans, as Georgia's was the presentation of a most elegant and refined offering to Miss Annie Stephens, a sponsor at the reunion. The presentation of Atlanta's was a great success.

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Not One Sore Now.

Baby Afflicted with Bad Sores and Eruptions. No Relief Permanently Cured by the Cuticura.

During the summer of 1889 my eighteen months' old infant was so afflicted with eruptions that ordinary domestic remedies failed to give any relief. On his arrival in Atlanta applied Cuticura, and a little wire-like worm, and on other parts of his body had sores and one and remained till I produced the Cuticura. I used it and remained till I used the soap and salve without a bloom in me, but they did not do as well as when all were used together. It has now been nearly a year since the eruption was removed, very few sores remain, and it would return with the warm weather of this year, but the summer is passed and not one sore has appeared. Mrs. A. M. WALKER, Cartersville, Ga.

Sore from Waist Down

I had three of the best physicians in Paducah, and they did me no good. I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the sores cured in a sound and lasting manner. I am sorry to say that I have no money. They have cured me with no sign of return. I owe my life to CUTICURA, for without a doubt, I would have been in my grave had it not been for your remedies. Allow me to thank you sincerely. W. H. QUALLS, Paducah, Ky.

Cuticura Remedies

If the thousands of little babies who have been cured of agonizing, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and blotchy skin and scalp diseases could write, what a host of letters would be received by the manufacturer of Cuticura Remedies. You can appreciate the agony these little ones suffer, and when the great remedies relieve in a single application, how great must be the agony in his mind. He was a great teacher and engineer in his profession, as an athlete. With all this he carries in his head the pronunciation and spelling of all the words in the big dictionary.

Seeing that I wondered at his physique he said, "I don't know what it is to be thin, yet I am one of the hardest workers you will meet. I have twice examined separately and critically every word in Webster's and Worcester's unabridged dictionaries, and am now writing a critique on the International." There are few men who have done this.

He said, "Few who would undertake it. Caleb Cushing did once, and he was one of the best equipped men of the country. Upon his return he never could get a publisher to publish him, he remarked that it contained 5,000 errors. The publishers heard of it and challenged Mr. Cushing to write out the mistakes. He did it deliberately, though he was a man of affairs, with large demands on his time.

"How do you keep from getting tired?" I asked.

"By conservation of vital power," said he. "This is the great secret of the Delarcean physician. The embryo-pants interpretation of Disease, which is so often given by teachers has prejudiced many people against the name. The fact is that the ordinary methods of teaching Delsarte are a waste of vital power, while the Delarcean physician, it is true, teaches the conservation of energy."

"How do you save the vital power?"

"By an equipoise of all the facilities, a balance of forces. In the first place a great deal depends on the physical basis. Most teachers of elocution begin with the voice. That is all right, all. Both the voice and the voice depend very largely on the body."

"Do you know," he added, "that preachers and public speakers often tire themselves out in ten minutes by standing in an awkward position? They never tire in an hour if they stand on their feet the right way. Many of them rest their weight on their heels. That puts the whole body out of shape and breaks down its support all the way up. The right way to stand is to keep the weight over the center of the foot, not the heel, but in whatever position you may take."

Ranking on preachers Professor Warman said, "I went out to West End last night. I would have walked, but did not know the way. I was returning. Mrs. Warman and I both walked, and we kept ahead of the electric car all the way."

Dr. Lester went out yesterday and raised \$200. There are six other committees of two, and they are expected to do as well. There are no raise, and it must be done in a few days.

The other committees are Dr. G. W. Adair, G. J. Daniels and A. D. Adair, E. M. Roberts and R. H. Wilson.

E. L. Calvert, and another. George Post and another.

Two days work around like that. Dr. Gray and Col. Starke are in yesterday will do the business. The other committees have got to be active to keep up with the pace set by the president.

Mr. Jerome T. Maxwell, of Charlotte, N. C. is at the Mathison. Mr. Maxwell is a prominent young attorney of that old town of the old North State.

W. M. Poindexter, an influential capitalist of Richmond, Va., is at the Kimball.

Lilliputian Wedding.

The Lilliputian entertainment that occurred at the Lilliput's opera house last Saturday afternoon was a great success. The special notices are: Polish dance—Two little Misses Pfeifer, "La Manola," Spanish skirt dance—Evelyn Austin, Leda Nett, Tambourine dance—Lelia Nett, Solo skirt dance—Miss Leonard Street. The dances were all done in a leisurly way, enjoying what they see and writing accounts of it to their home paper in Iowa.

I want to see the town and identify, if can the places I knew twenty-eight years ago. I was here with Sherman and went on to Milledgeville. I was here when Atlanta was burned, but the change is so great that I can hardly identify our old camp.

As Professor Warman criticized the dictionaries very freely, I ventured to ask him the basis of his conclusions.

"In the places where I point out error, orthopists are agreed," said he. "In the latter case of the dictionary, he has been letting down in the pronunciation of some words. This pander to provincialism or to fads. I think the dictionaries ought to hold up the standard."

"When you say 'orthopists' should govern how far they are from the axiom that uses the laws of language?"

"I think it should be the use of the best informed. Else you would have some queer vagaries of provincialism or of eccentric mimicry. For example, Joseph Cook is a good orthopist in his country, but he always says 'prope' for produce. Provincialism gives us such pronunciation as 'cyarter' and 'garden' in the south, or 'ben' in New England, or 'gane' imported from England."

"What decides the question?"

"Generally the Latin or the original language from which the word is derived."

"Is there not a difference between the pronunciation of warm and cold climates, like the nasal sound which appears in cold air?"

"Yes, climate has some effect, but for the purpose of general uniformity we must refer to the Latin."

"Do you think it possible to have letters which are always pronounced the same way, as in shorthand?"

"Yes, that might be done, but it would do away with etymology."

"At the same time, the Sancarini have gone back to the Sancarini in spite of varied spelling in different tongues, would they not be equal to the emergency of phonetic spelling?"

"Yes, but it would take a philologist to do that."

"Does it not now take a philologist to spell and pronounce correctly all the words of the language?"

"Yes," said the professor, laughing. "I have a system by which, when a word is new to you, you have only to pronounce it, and when it is pronounced you will know how to spell it. This I have not given to the public, and like my other work, it requires years of labor to develop."

Professor Warman gave last night the last of his six lectures to the Young Men's Christian Association. The audience is so delighted with the lectures that it has arranged for a repetition of them, beginning tonight. The subjects are mental and physical development, and the power of expression under the Delarcean system.

In time of peace, prepare for war. And in late spring, for spring. Begin now to take Hotel Sancarini, and you will avoid the debilitating effect of the changing season.

Everybody's Hat.

Ladies', gents' and children's old straw hats repaired and made new. Atlanta Straw Hat Manufacturing Company, 161-2 Marietta street.

Stamps for Sale.

WELL FRAMED

We are the expressions of gratitude and praise

—DRS. BETTS & BETTS,

Which are heard in every portion of the land

and by those who have been

cured by these unrivaled specialists, of every

phase and degree of

NERVOUS, CHRONIC

AND PRIVATE DISEASES.

Piles, Stricture, Varicose, Syphilis, Spermatorrhoea, Sexual Diseases of either sex. Send 4 cts in stamps for their handsome catalogues. Call upon or address

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,

Atlanta, Ga.

HE KNOWS IT ALL.

A Man Who Is Tearing the Dictionaries to Pieces.

THE BEST SPELLER IN AMERICA.

Was in Atlanta the Night of the Spelling Bee—He Is Correcting Webster's Dictionary—Prof. Warman interviewed.

The spellers at the spelling bee would have trembled if they had known that the best speller and pronouncer in America is in Atlanta.

Professor Edward Warman, the man who is tearing the dictionaries to pieces, is in Atlanta for a week, and was here the night of the spelling bee.

Fortunately for the school and schoolmaster he did not happen to be at the opera house last Friday night.

"I am correcting the mistakes of Webster's dictionary," said he coolly when some one asked his business. I looked at the man a second time.

He was not a spectacled professor, or a man with the lachrymations of years. Instead, there stood a man like a prize fighter, with a chest broad and deep, a fine head, set firmly on broad and strong shoulders, a robust body on good, and strong legs. He was a man and a strong man, and for telling a few racy stories out of school.

Post, the leader of the third party in Georgia, is booked to speak against Colonel Livingston. Mr. J. G. Turner, secretary of the National Alliance, is also expected to be there.

There will be other speakers to uphold the democratic cause.

It will be a lively day, politically speaking, that Georgia has seen for many a day.

GOING TO DOUGLASSVILLE.

The Big Battle There Today Will Draw

THOMAS.

Crowds will be on the special train to Douglassville.

The big battle between political leaders this today is the talk of Georgia. The people in the middle states are watching this on this battle today and are looking steadily for the result of this day's business.

Thousands of loyal Georgians are hoping with all their hearts that today will break the very last of the party's promises and bring back a reconciliation that will spare this part of the south from another experience of reconstruction days.

Leaving Douglassville at 10 o'clock this morning the special train to Douglassville.

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